



Security Council

Distr.: General
19 December 2012

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Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6892nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 19 December 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Timor-Leste", the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"As the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) completes its mandate on 31 December 2012, the Security Council commends the remarkable achievements made by Timor-Leste over the past decade as well as its contribution to important regional and global initiatives.

"The Security Council welcomes the considerable progress that has been made by Timor-Leste in strengthening institutional and human resources capacities of State institutions, including in the security, justice and governance sectors which play crucial roles in safeguarding stability and promoting democracy.

"The Security Council also welcomes the successful presidential and parliamentary elections conducted in 2012 which have helped to consolidate Timor-Leste's democratic institutions.

"The Security Council recognises the important contribution of UNMIT in promoting peace, stability and development in Timor-Leste, including through its work to strengthen the capacity of the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL). The Security Council expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Mission and the United Nations Country Team, under the leadership of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General.

"The Security Council applauds the Government and all Timorese for their steadfast collaboration and partnership with UNMIT and the United Nations Country Team since the Mission's establishment, including during the jointly-owned transition process which reinforced inter alia, the principle of national ownership to the benefit of all and could serve as a model of joint collaboration for other missions.

"The Security Council notes that the Government of Timor-Leste has indicated that the United Nations will continue to be an important partner in the new phase of the development of the nation. The Security Council therefore welcomes the ongoing engagement of the Secretary-General and United Nations Country Team in support of the efforts of the Government of Timor-Leste as it seeks to preserve and consolidate its peacebuilding gains and



in order to promote sustainable development, the rule of law and the strengthening of human rights institutions, as well as tackle other remaining challenges.

“The Security Council underscores the importance of continued support to Timor-Leste as it embarks on the next stage of its development, beyond UNMIT, and notes the willingness of the United Nations and bilateral and multilateral partners to continue, as requested by the Timorese authorities, to play a significant role in this regard.”



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Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6895th meeting of the Security Council, held on 19 December 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Central African region", the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council strongly condemns the ongoing attacks and atrocities carried out by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and their continued violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights, which pose a significant threat to the civilian population, in particular women and children, and have serious humanitarian and human rights consequences, including the displacement of 443,000 people across LRA-affected areas. The Council condemns further the recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming, rape, sexual slavery and other sexual violence, and abductions. The Council demands an immediate end to all attacks by the LRA, particularly those on civilians, urges LRA leaders to release all those abducted, and insists that all LRA elements put an end to such practices, and disarm and demobilise.

"The Security Council reiterates its support for the United Nations Regional Strategy to Address the Threat and Impact of the Activities of the LRA and urges swift implementation of the five strategic areas of intervention identified in the strategy. The Council urges the United Nations Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), the United Nations political and peacekeeping missions in the region and other relevant United Nations presences to coordinate their efforts in support of the implementation of the strategy, as appropriate and within the limits of their mandates and capacities, and calls on the international community to provide assistance as possible to advance these strategic goals. The Council further urges UNOCA to continue to play a key role in the coordination of these activities. The Council requests that the Secretary-General present to the Council a prioritised and sequenced implementation plan to support the UN Regional Strategy no later than 28 February 2013, based on a clear division of labour between all parts of the international system as well as UN organisations. The Council further requests that this implementation plan identify key projects that support the priority activities of the strategy.

"The Security Council reiterates its support for the African Union Regional Cooperation Initiative against the LRA (AU RCI-LRA), and urges further progress toward its operationalisation and implementation. The



Security Council urges all regional governments to fulfil their commitments under the AU-RCI, and encourages neighbouring states to cooperate with the AU-RCI. The Council further encourages all states in the region to take measures to ensure that the LRA is not able to operate with impunity in their territory. The Security Council also urges swift agreement on the Concept of Operations for the AU-RTF. The Council also calls on the AU, the LRA-affected States, and the international community to work together to secure the necessary resources for successful implementation. The Council underlines the need for all military action against the LRA to be conducted in compliance with applicable international law, including international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, and to minimize the risk of harm to civilians in those areas. The Council further encourages all governments in the region, working through this Initiative, to continue to strengthen their efforts and collaboration to end the LRA threat.

"The Council acknowledges and commends the important ongoing efforts being undertaken by MONUSCO in the fight against LRA including through training and capacity building of FARDC, support to the Joint information Operations Centre (JIOC), and implementation of the DDRRR programme to encourage and facilitate further LRA defections.

"The Security Council welcomes the strong collaboration between the United Nations and the AU in addressing the LRA threat, and encourages its continuation. The Council encourages the African Union (AU)'s Special Envoy, Francisco Madeira, and the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Central Africa and Head of UNOCA, Abou Moussa, to continue to work together with the governments of the region, including through convening a High-Level Meeting of the affected states to strengthen further their cooperation.

"The Security Council underlines the primary responsibility of States in the LRA-affected region to protect civilians. In this regard, the Council commends the efforts so far undertaken by the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the Republic of South Sudan and Uganda to end the threat posed by the LRA, and urges further efforts from these countries, as well from other countries in the region. The Council notes the mandate of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) and the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to help protect civilians in LRA-affected areas in their respective countries, and urges their continued efforts to implement this mandate, as well as the mandate of the African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) to cooperate and share information related to the regional threat of the LRA. The Council stresses the need for enhanced cross-border coordination and information-sharing between these missions, as well as among all other actors in the region, to better anticipate LRA movements and imminent threats of attack. The Council welcomes efforts by local and international actors to establish enhanced information-sharing networks utilizing High Frequency radios and other communications technology to aid protection efforts in one of the world's most remote regions.

"The Security Council takes note of the growing concerns, cited in the Secretary-General's report, regarding the reported LRA presence in and around the area of Kafia Kingi, which is disputed by both Sudan and South Sudan, on the border with CAR.. The Council also expresses concern about the continued reports of LRA attacks in CAR, as far as west as Bangassou, as well as in the DRC. The Council calls on the UN missions in the region and AU-RTF to work together to monitor these reports and to develop a common operating picture of the LRA's disposition in the region. The Council also calls on the UN and AU to jointly investigate the LRA's logistical networks and possible sources of illicit financing, including alleged involvement in elephant poaching and related illicit smuggling.

"The Security Council welcomes the significant increase in individuals escaping or defecting from the LRA over recent months, and strongly supports ongoing efforts to promote defections through the distribution of leaflets, targeted radio broadcasts, and the establishment of safe reporting sites. The Council calls on the remaining LRA fighters to leave the group's ranks and participate in the Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration (DDRRR) process. The Council urges MONUSCO, BINUCA, UNMISS, and other United Nations actors in the LRA-affected region to continue to work with regional forces and non-governmental organizations to promote defections and support the DDRRR efforts across the LRA-affected area. The Council welcomes the High-Level Symposium on DDRRR of the LRA that took place on 30 November 2012 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and urges the missions in the region to quickly implement the specific standard operating procedures for the DDRRR of former LRA combatants. Given the resource constraints, the Council especially encourages SRSF Moussa and UNOCA to work with BINUCA to develop a plan to augment its support for DDRRR efforts in CAR. The Council calls on international partners to provide further strategic support as needed.

"The Security Council commends efforts by international donors to provide humanitarian assistance to LRA-affected populations in CAR, DRC and the Republic of South Sudan. The Council welcomes the steps taken to deliver an enhanced, comprehensive, and more regional approach to the humanitarian situation, including assistance to victims of sexual violence and other attacks and urges further progress in this regard. The Council reaffirms the requirement for all parties to promote and ensure safe and unhindered access for humanitarian organizations to the civilian population, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and guiding principles of humanitarian assistance. The Council expresses concern about the lack of regular humanitarian access to many LRA-affected communities in CAR and the DRC, principally because of poor infrastructure, and encourages increased UN efforts and international donor support for humanitarian access.

"The Security Council recalls that the International Criminal Court's arrest warrants for Joseph Kony, Okot Odhiambo, and Dominic Ongwen on charges of, inter alia, war crimes and crimes against humanity, including murder, rape and the enlistment of children through abduction have yet to be enforced, and calls upon all States to cooperate with the Ugandan authorities

and the International Criminal Court in order to implement those warrants, and to bring to justice those responsible for the atrocities.

“The Security Council requests that the Secretary-General keep it informed on the activities of UNOCA, the progress of implementation of the Regional Strategy and the efforts being undertaken respectively by missions in the region and other relevant United Nations agencies to that end, including through a single report on UNOCA and the LRA to be submitted before 15 May 2013.”

**Security Council**

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20 December 2012

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Statement by the President of the Security Council

At the 6897th meeting of the Security Council, held on 20 December 2012, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Post-conflict peacebuilding", the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council recalls its resolutions and the statements of its President on post-conflict peacebuilding, in particular S/PRST/2009/23, S/PRST/2010/20, S/PRST/2011/2, and S/PRST/2011/4, and reaffirms the critical importance of peacebuilding as the foundation for sustainable peace and development in the aftermath of conflict.

"The Security Council takes note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report on Peacebuilding in the immediate Aftermath of Conflict (S/2012/746).

"The Security Council reaffirms that national ownership and national responsibility are key to establishing sustainable peace and reaffirms also the primary responsibility of national authorities in identifying their priorities and strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding.

"The Security Council emphasises the importance of inclusivity in advancing national peacebuilding processes and objectives in order to ensure that the needs of all segments of society are taken into account. The Council calls on the United Nations to support national efforts to include relevant national actors in peacebuilding activities and processes.

"The Security Council welcomes initiatives by post-conflict countries to reduce poverty, deter conflict, and provide better conditions to their populations and underlines that the primary responsibility for successful peacebuilding lies with governments and relevant national actors, including civil society, in countries emerging from conflict and that the United Nations can play a critical role in support of national reconciliation, security sector reform, demobilization, disarmament and reintegration, restoring the rule of law and national institutions, revitalizing the economy, and providing basic services and other key peacebuilding efforts in post conflict countries.

"The Security Council reaffirms that sustainable peace requires an integrated approach based on coherence among political, security, development, human rights, including gender equality, rule of law and justice activities. In this regard, the Council stresses the importance of the rule of law



as one of the key elements of peacebuilding, emphasizing that courts must provide justice and equal protection under the law for all citizens and recognizing the need for enhanced efforts aimed at capacity building in justice and security institutions, especially in the police, prosecutorial, judicial and corrections sectors.

"The Security Council stresses the need for more coordinated, coherent and integrated peacebuilding efforts and emphasises that better coordination between United Nations missions, United Nations country teams and other regional and development actors, including regional organisations, is of paramount importance in ensuring greater efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of critical peacebuilding tasks. The Council further emphasises the need for greater clarity on the respective roles and responsibilities of these actors in the delivery of critical peacebuilding tasks, based on their comparative advantages.

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 1645 (2005) and recognizes the important role of the Peacebuilding Commission in advancing and supporting an integrated and coherent approach to peacebuilding, including promoting improved coherence and alignment of partners policies around national peacebuilding strategies and priorities. The Council reiterates its support for the work of the Commission and expresses its continued willingness to make use of its advisory, advocacy and resource mobilization role, including through targeted advice on international and national commitment to long-term peacebuilding objectives in countries on the Commission's agenda. The Council further emphasizes the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in support of seamless transition of mandated missions in countries on its agenda, in particular through the mobilization of sustained international support to critical national capacity needs.

"The Security Council notes with appreciation the contribution that peacekeepers and peacekeeping missions make to early peacebuilding, and emphasizes that mandated peacebuilding tasks must also contribute to long term peacebuilding objectives in order to ensure sustainable progress towards achieving peacebuilding objectives and facilitating drawdown and transition of peacekeeping missions. The Council recognizes the need to integrate mission expertise and experience into the development of peacebuilding strategies.

"The Security Council further emphasizes the importance of focused, well-defined, balanced and sustained support to partnerships with post-conflict countries, on the basis of mutual commitments, to implement national strategies aimed at effective peacebuilding including reconstruction and building of institutions necessary for recovery from conflict, which are based on the achievement of results and mutual accountability. The Council urges Member States and other partners to increase efforts towards achieving the objective of ensuring sustained and predictable financing for peacebuilding, including through the Peacebuilding Fund and multi-donor trust funds.

"The Security Council underlines the importance of effective collaboration with international financial institutions, regional development banks and the private sector in ensuring support to job creation and long term socioeconomic development needs of post conflict countries.

"The Security Council encourages national governments, the United Nations, regional and subregional organisations to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian expertise for peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict, including from countries with relevant experience in post-conflict peacebuilding or democratic transition, giving particular attention to mobilizing capacities from developing countries and from women, as vital for successful United Nations peacebuilding endeavours. The Council also encourages national Governments, the United Nations and regional and subregional organisations to use existing civilian expertise and further develop them, bearing in mind the necessity to minimize possible duplication of efforts and to ensure their consistency and complementarity. The Council further underlines the importance that intergovernmental deliberations take forward the process in accordance with General Assembly Resolution A/RES/66/255 and the imperative of mandating and deploying civilian expertise in compliance with relevant United Nations rules and procedures.

"The Security Council underlines the usefulness of sharing the experience of countries which have gone through conflict and post-conflict situations and comparable transitions, and emphasizes the importance of effective regional, south-south and triangular cooperation.

"The Security Council recognizes the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding, and underlines the primary role of national Governments affected by armed conflict, to enhance participation of women in prevention and resolution of conflict and in peacebuilding within the framework of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, including by consulting relevant women's organisations from the earliest stages of planning and priority-setting. The Council welcomes the call of the Secretary General for enhanced participation, representation and involvement of women in prevention and resolution of armed conflict and in peacebuilding, as well as for a stronger commitment to address challenges to such engagement of women at all levels.

"The Security Council reiterates the importance of addressing crimes committed against women in armed conflict, including killing and maiming and sexual violence issues from the outset of peace processes, mediation efforts, ceasefires and peace agreements, particularly in provisions for security arrangements, transitional justice and reparations as well as in the context of security sector reform.

"The Security Council emphasizes the importance of investing in the economic capacities of women and youth for stable post-conflict recovery and encourages Member States to support such investment.

"The Security Council reaffirms its decision in paragraph 14 of its resolution 1998(2011) to continue to include specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandate of relevant United Nations missions.

"The Security Council recognizes that transnational organized crime, including illegal activities such as drug trafficking and illicit trade in arms, negatively impact the consolidation of peace in countries emerging from conflict, and underlines the importance of increasing international and regional cooperation on the basis of common and shared responsibility to address them

effectively and build national capacities on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Council underlines, in this regard, the importance of enhancing cooperation among peacebuilding actors within the same region, to address these challenges in a coordinated manner and in close collaboration and consent of relevant national authorities, regional and subregional organisations as well as United Nations regional offices.

“The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to brief the Council and the General Assembly by December 2013 and submit a report no later than December 2014 on further progress in the United Nations peacebuilding efforts in the aftermath of conflict, including the issue of women’s participation in peacebuilding, and placing particular emphasis on the impact on the ground, including lessons learned from United Nations peacebuilding activities in country specific context, and on progress in taking forward the elements included in this statement, taking into consideration the views of the Peacebuilding Commission.”